# Multi-Sphere interactions in the coastal and marine environment inferred from infrasound and seismic data at Teranova Bay, west Antarctica

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*村山 貴彦[1]、金尾 政紀[2]、石原 吉明[3]、山本 真行[4]、大井 琢磨[5]
*Takahiko Murayama[1], Masaki Kanao[2], Yoshiaki Ishihara[3], Masa-yuki Yamamoto[4], Takuma Oi[5]

1.日本気象協会、2.国立極地研究所、3.宇宙航空研究開発機構、4.高知工科大学、5.東邦マーカンタイル
1.Japan Weather Association, 2.National Institute of Polar Research, 3.Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, 4.Kochi University of Technology, 5.Toho Mercantile Co., Ltd

Characteristic features of infrasound waves observed in the Antarctic reveal physical interaction involving surface environments around the continent and Southern Ocean. An infrasound array (100 m spacing) by using three sensors (Chaparral Physics Model 25, with a detectable frequency range of 0.1-200 Hz), together with a broadband barometer (Digiquartz Nano-Resolution Model 6000-16B Barometer, with a detectable frequency range of 0-22 Hz) were installed at Jang Bogo Staion, Tera Nova Bay, West Antarctica in December 2015 by the Korea Arctic and Antarctic Research Program (KAARP). The initial data recorded by the broadband barometer include several signals originated surrounding surface environment, in addition to the local wind noises such as katabatic signals. Clear signals from background oceanic origin (the "microbaroms") are continuously recorded at the austral summer on mid-December with predominant frequency around 5 s. Variations of their frequency context and strength appeared in Power Spectral Density are affected by evolution of the sea-ice surrounding the Tera Nova Bay. In contrast, several infrasound monitoring stations have been conducting around the Lützow-Holm Bay (LHB), East Antarctica by Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (JARE) since 2008. Two infrasound arrays with different diameter triangles have been deployed at both inside the Syowa Station (100 m spacing) and on the continental ice sheet (1000 m spacing). Besides the arrays, isolated single stations are deployed at three outcrops. These arrays in LHB clearly identified the predominant propagating directions in NWN and their frequency content variations of "microbaroms" from Southern Indian Ocean. In this presentation, characteristic features recorded by the initial data observed at Jang Bogo Staiton is presented, as compared with that obtained at the LHB. Microbaroms measurement is a useful tool for characterizing ocean wave climate, complementing other oceanographic, cryospheric and geophysical data in the Antarctic. Detail and continuous observations of infrasound waves in Antarctica is a new proxy for monitoring a environmental changes such as global warming affecting on polar regions.

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